

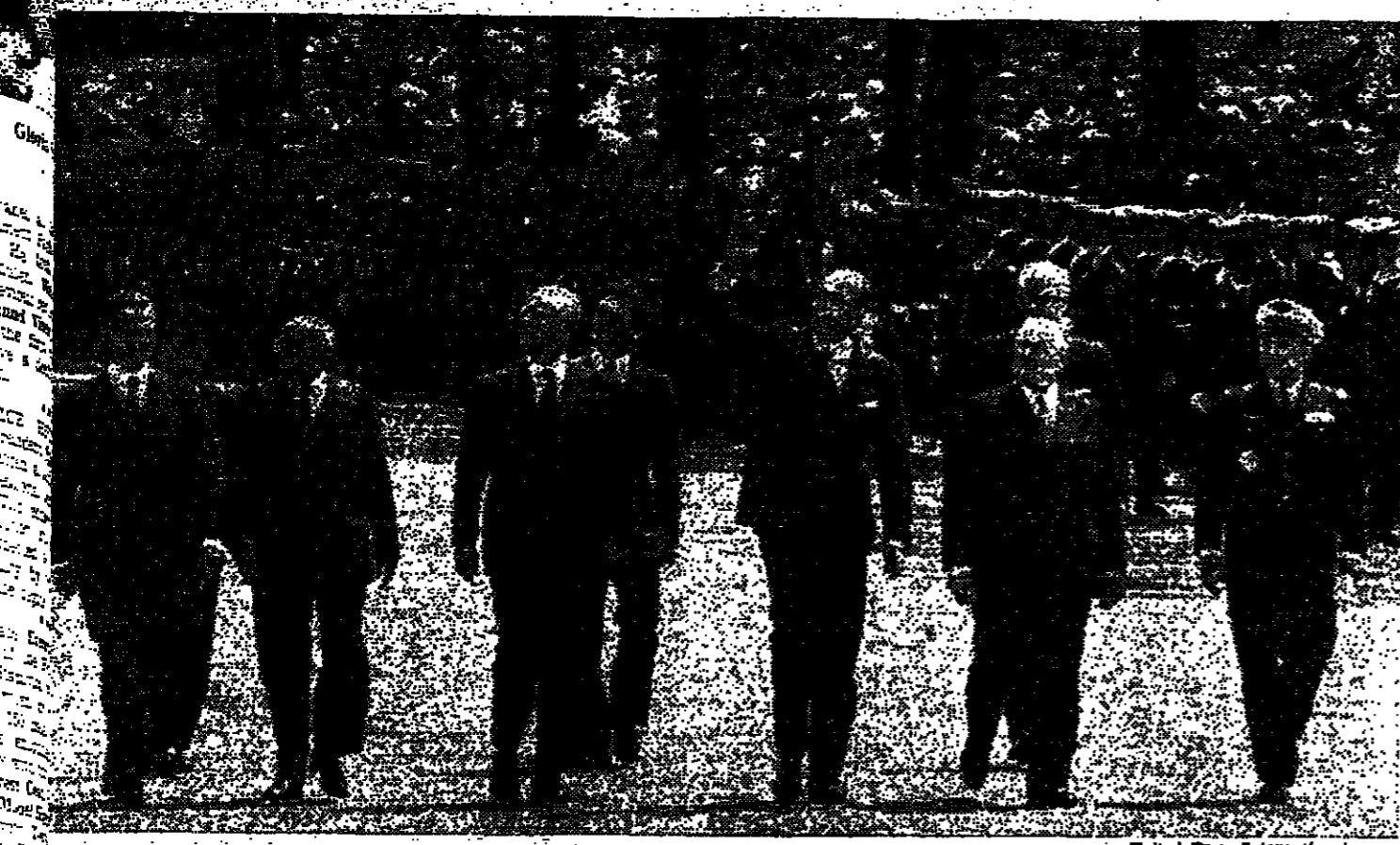
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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
By VERNON T. COOPER, 22-1-72
LONDON, 22-1-72 (UPI)—To
MOSCOW, 22-1-72 (UPI)—To
PARIS, 22-1-72 (UPI)—To
NEW YORK, 22-1-72 (UPI)—To
MOSCOW WEATHER FORECAST PAGE

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1974

Established 1837



ING OF GUARD—New French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing acknowledges cheers during Paris pa

In Simplified Ceremony

Giscard Assumes Office; James Chirac Premier

PARIS, May 27 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has come to power in a 20-day-old railroad strike that has brought Paris to a standstill. He has promised France "a new era." He then named Gaullist Jacques Chirac, the outgoing interior minister, as his prime minister.

It was the first time a French president had walked to the Elysée Palace to assume his

office and promised France "a new era." He then named Gaullist Jacques Chirac, the outgoing interior minister, as his prime minister.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 48, said in his investiture speech: "We are creating the basis of a new France. Our pages still blank. Together we will start on a new era of French politics."

Gaullists Remain

His election May 19 brought to an end 16 years of uninterrupted Gaullist rule. The Gaullist party remains the largest single group in the National Assembly and could block Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policies—although not his appointments.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who served for 11 years as finance minister under Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the late President Georges Pompidou, also named Claude-Pierre Brosselot, 46, former director of the Treasury, as secretary-general of the presidency. Mr. Brosselot, the son of a Resistance hero, was one of the young technocrats expected to set the tone of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's administration.

The new president put the accent on youth during his election campaign and in his brief inaugural address. The speech contained no direct reference to future French policy.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing paid tribute to his foremost political opponents in the election—Jacques Chaban-Delmas and François Mitterrand—and promised to assist the National Assembly with the formulation of future French policies.

"It is I who will lead this change," he said. "But I will not direct it alone, because I listen and because I can still hear the immense clamor of the French people asking for a change."

"We will undertake this change with them and for them in all their number and diversity, and we will direct it in particular with the youth bearing joy and the future like torches."

As Mr. Kissinger met with Mr. Assad, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here at

the invitation of the Syrian government.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Gromyko said that the aim of his visit was to exchange views with Mr. Assad and other Syrian officials "on matters dealing with the Middle East settlement."

He said: "I believe there is no need for me to repeat that the Soviet Union takes a decisive stand that a just peace and security in the region cannot be established except on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and later and on the basis of restoring the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

Several hours after the troops moved in, United Press International reported, three Protestant political leaders announced a policy switch and the Middle East strike henceforth is direct rule from Westminster.

Mr. Kissinger scheduled immediate meetings tonight to report to Premier Golda Meir and the Israeli negotiating team. He said he would send Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco back to Damascus tomorrow for the final answer. The secretary himself will leave for Washington tomorrow.

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Jacques Chirac waves to crowd after being named prime minister of France by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Outcome to Be Known Today

Kissinger Ends Syrian Visits, Is Still Hopeful on Accord

TEL AVIV, May 27 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger failed today in final talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to complete agreement on a military disengagement between Israel and Syria but said his mission could still succeed to-morrow.

He said: "I believe there is no

need for me to repeat that the Soviet Union takes a decisive stand that a just peace and security in the region cannot be established except on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and later and on the basis of restoring the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

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Portuguese Communists Take Pragmatic Line

By Paul Hofmann

LISBON, May 27 (UPI)—

When the Communist party came into the open after the military coup a month ago, it had a prison-hardened leader, dedicated party workers, a loyal following among various groups from farm hands to bank employees and a doctrine for all of Portugal's problems.

Today, the consensus here is that the Communists are Portugal's best-prepared and best-organized political group. Next spring, when national elections promised by the military-led government are to be held, the Communist party may well turn out to be the most successful vote-getter.

The decision by President Antonio de Spina to include Communists in the provisional government has given their party a power base.

A television reporter asked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing why he had decided to walk to the day's cere

monies. "Simplicity," the Presi

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

to witness the return of the Com

unist party leader, Alvaro Cunhal, from exile soon after the coup.

"There was an atmosphere of almost religious fervor at the airport," the diplomat recalled. "The Portuguese Communists are a tightly knit, highly indoctrinated movement. They have fought against the right-wing dictatorship with teeth and nails from the beginning."

Better in Than Out

Gen. Spina may also have thought that it was much better to have such a formidable political force in the government rather than outside it.

The Communists are now grappling with one of Portugal's main troubles: the strikes and other labor unrest that have broken out all over the country since the authoritarian government of Pre

mer Marcelo Caetano and its

Total Blackout Threatened

Ulster Oil, Gasoline Stations Occupied by British Troops

By Terry Robards

BELFAST, May 27 (NYT)—British soldiers armed with carbines and machine guns occupied gasoline stations and oil storage depots at strategic points in Northern Ireland today as a general strike threatened to halt food supplies, medical services and electrical power.

The deployment of troops at dawn this morning was ordered by Merlyn Rees, the British secretary of state for the province, after emergency consultations yesterday with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who rejected the use of troops only Saturday. Soldiers set up barbed wire barricades at 21 filling stations to assure gasoline supplies for essential services.

Military convoys patrolled the streets of Belfast throughout the day. Soldiers with guns at the ready repeatedly halted private cars to search for bombs and other weapons. Garbage piled up at curbsides throughout the city and water and electricity supplies were interrupted.

Political Maneuvering

Intensive political maneuvering took place at Stormont Castle, seat of the provincial government, despite unwavering assertion by extremist Protestant groups that the Northern Ireland Executive, a Protestant-Roman Catholic coalition body, would be forced to disolve.

Speculation was widespread in Belfast today that the executive could not survive under the political strains caused by the strike. Some members of the power-sharing government body were said to be on the verge of resigning. Sources at Stormont gave it no more than 48 hours

At about noon today, two leading members of the 15-man executive—Patrick Devlin and Ivan Cooper—were stopped in their car by a mob of about 100 angry Protestants at a barricade south of Belfast and were forced to flee into the Irish Republic. Some of the Protestants were reported to be armed.

The purpose of the general strike, now in its 13th day, is to cause the dissolution of the government and bring about new elections in which the Protestant extremists hope to extend the Protestant domination of the Catholic minority that comprises one-third of the provincial popula

Several hours after the troops moved in, United Press International reported, three Protestant political leaders announced a policy switch and the Middle East strike henceforth is direct rule from Westminster.

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night or stated Belfast and the rest of Ulster since open strife among Protestants and Catholics resumed in 1969.

The province has been blacked-out for at least 16 hours a day since the strike began because Protestant workers have deserted most of the power stations. A total blackout has now been

threatened in retaliation for the military occupation of the service stations this morning.

Everywhere in Belfast, the soldiers have been positioned at highly visible points, raising speculation that the military presence goes far beyond the occupation of gasoline stations.

There are 16,500 British troops

in Ulster and only about 500 of these are involved in overseeing fuel supplies. Yet many of the others appear to be in constant motion to demonstrate their presence. In some cases, the canvas tops have been peeled back from jeeps and troop carriers, so that the armed soldiers inside have maximum visibility.

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Presidential Candidates' Rightist Past

Prewar Politics Echo in Austrian Election

VIENNA, May 27 (Reuters).—Echoes of political battles that raged before World War II have brought a discordant note into Austria's presidential election campaign.

The two main candidates have

found themselves questioned not on how they would fill the job of head of state between now and 1980, but about their political activities of 40 years ago.

The June 23 election pits Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, 59, now the

foreign minister in Austria's Socialist government, against Alois Lugger, 61, the mayor of Innsbruck and the candidate of the opposition People's party.

What promised to be a placid campaign has been enlivened by controversy over the candidates' roles in the violent prewar years, when Austrian democracy suffered under authoritarian rightist governments, before vanishing altogether when the Nazis absorbed Austria into the Third Reich in 1938.

Heimwehr Role

The Socialists have drawn attention to the fact that in his youth Mr. Lugger belonged to the Heimwehr—a paramilitary rightist force which received much of the blame for the destruction of parliamentary government here in 1933-34.

Socialist Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, calling Mr. Lugger's Heimwehr membership a political mistake, implied that the People's party candidate was not fully suited to be head of state.

Mr. Lugger replied that his activity in the Heimwehr—a loose organization whose activities varied from one part of Austria to the next—involved nothing more sinister than volunteer border patrols with his father, a police official.

long illness which was believed to have been multiple myeloma, a cancer of the bone marrow.

The new President announced later that he would address the French people in a nationwide television speech Wednesday night to explain his government appointments and outline his policies.

Mr. Chirac, who studied briefly at Harvard University, has been destined for political leadership since Mr. Pompidou took him under his wing, first making him secretary of state at the Ministries of Finance and Social Affairs, then promoting him to agriculture minister and interior minister. Mr. Pompidou had called him "my bulldozer."

The outspoken Gaullist minister—some opponents think him brash—found himself at the center of an angry European controversy last year when he cast doubt on West Germany's loyalty to the Common Market.

The was also an important figure in the recent presidential election campaign, working behind the scenes to block the candidacy of former Prime Minister Chaban-Delmas and to strengthen Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's position.

His appointment can thus be seen not only as a bow to youth by the new President, but as a reward for his election work, even though it turned some steadfast Gaullists against him.

Assails Israel, Italy

There was applause when he criticized Israel and Italy.

He said there was still no guarantee that Middle East developments would move toward a just and lasting peace. "Apparently, Israel has not yet grasped the fact that aggression and expansion at the expense of adjacent Arab countries cannot form the basis of its security," he declared.

Marshal Tito assailed Italy for "open territorial pretensions" against Yugoslavia in a recently revived dispute over the Trieste border area. He said the border question was nonexistent and "we can no longer negotiate on this matter."

The President was interrupted by loud applause when he declared that Yugoslavia would fight to keep its independence.

Coalition Action Delayed in Israel

TEL AVIV, May 27 (Reuters).

—Israel's Labor party leaders today postponed a meeting to approve Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin's proposed cabinet until tomorrow.

By delaying their meeting, Labor party leaders will be leaving their decision on the cabinet list until minutes before Mr. Rabin is due to present it to President Ephraim Katzir.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, who heads the dominant Mapai faction, is persisting in his decision to continue in his post, while Foreign Minister Abba Eban is refusing to accept the Information Ministry offered him unless he is also named deputy premier.

Beginner and Veteran

Mr. Kirchschlaeger is conducting his first election campaign. Mr. Lugger, while less of a national figure, is a vigorous and experienced local politician who exploits the advantages of his "father-figure" image.

Although an Austrian president is head of the armed forces and plays a key role if there is a constitutional crisis, his role is largely nonpolitical.

But the election result will be an important test for the Socialists, who have suffered a drop in support as a result of inflation.

A defeat would end the Socialists' unbroken series of presidential election victories since World War II, and would sharply dent the prestige of Chancellor Kreisky, the prime mover of the foreign minister's candidacy.

A Kirchschlaeger victory could lead the Socialists on an upward course toward the next parliamentary elections, which must be held by October of next year.

DAMASCUS, May 27 (UPI).—

Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged artillery and tank fire on Mount Hermon and several other sectors of the Golan Heights front today, military communiques said.

A communiqué broadcast by Damascus radio said:

"Our artillery is directing its fire at enemy tank concentrations, positions, military vehicle concentrations, observation posts and field army commands."

"Our armored units are clashing with enemy tanks and staging points on several sectors of the front, inflicting losses on them."

In Tel Aviv, the military command said that the Syrians had opened fire with artillery and rockets in the morning and continued shooting sporadically throughout the day. It said the Syrian shelling was directed particularly at Israeli positions around Mount Hermon.

Fire was returned in each case, the communiqué said, but no Israeli casualties were reported.

In a delayed announcement, the command said three Israeli soldiers were killed by Syrian shellfire yesterday.

Their deaths brought to 38 the number of Israeli soldiers killed since the daily fighting started on the northern front from March 12.

According to military records, 126 have been wounded.

Artillery shelling also was reported from Lebanese territory at Israeli positions on Jebel Ries, a hill on the Lebanese frontier.

A later Syrian communiqué said: "Units of our armored forces engaged enemy tanks and supporting positions along several sectors of the front."

The communiqué said Syrian forces inflicted casualties on Israeli forces and destroyed equipment including two tanks, five vehicles, an anti-tank rocket launcher, and two heavy machine gun positions.

The Syrians reported direct hits on a tank concentration area, two vehicle parks, an engineering equipment area, a field headquarters and a number of other positions.

Arab Summit Called

CAIRO, May 27 (AP).—The seventh Arab summit conference will convene in Rabat the first week in September to prepare for the UN General Assembly later in September, the Cairo press reported.

Peace Hopes Are Still Held By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

tions between the American and Syrian people have always been good. As a result of the very intensive and very constructive discussions that have taken place in the last four weeks, the relations between the governments of Syria and the United States have greatly improved."

Robert Anderson, the U.S. State Department's permanent spokesman, made the announcement that Mr. Kissinger will be heading home tomorrow.

"He has no plan to return to Damascus," Mr. Anderson said.

The final rounds of talks with Mr. Assad were marked by an official Syrian news agency statement accusing Mr. Kissinger of injecting the issue of the Palestinian guerrillas into their deliberations.

Mr. Kissinger was advised to address his concern to the guerrilla leadership. The statement said the guerrilla issue was only one of several "difficult" points remaining.

Others were known to include Syria's bid to narrow the buffer zone between the disengaged armies and to link the Israeli withdrawal to a promise of a further pullback later.

Mr. Kissinger had gained tentative agreement earlier from Syria and Israel of compromise approaches to two other key disputes: where to draw the disengagement line and how to thin out Syrian and Israeli forces and armor on opposite sides of the buffer zone.

The Syrian news agency may have raised the guerrilla issue to assure the Palestinians, with whom Syria has strong emotional ties, that their cause was not being overlooked.

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DEMOLITION—An Israeli bulldozer levels one of the few standing structures in Kuneitra in the Golan Heights, a village virtually deserted by Syrians who lived there.

Portuguese, Rebels Set 4th Meeting

Guinea Talks Run Into Problems

LONDON, May 27 (UPI).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares, who is here to negotiate a cease-fire with guerrilla insurgents in Portuguese Guinea, met their representatives for the third time today but he said they failed to reach agreement. They will hold a fourth meeting tomorrow morning.

Mr. Soares said he was "satisfied" with the talks so far.

Maj. Pedro Pires, leader of the insurgent delegation, refused comment but confirmed that another meeting was planned tomorrow.

Portuguese sources said the talks have proved to be tougher than expected.

They said that, instead of agreeing simply to negotiate a cease-fire in the 13-year-old war, guerrilla leaders insisted on adding political conditions. Among them, they said, were:

• Recognition by Portugal of a state of Guinea-Bissau, as the insurgents call the territory. The insurgents were said to have stressed that more than 80 countries already have recognized it.

• Inclusion of the Cape Verde Islands, 300 miles off the West African coast, in a new independent Guinea-Bissau. The Portuguese opposed this, arguing that there has been no military activity in the islands.

• Portuguese acceptance of the right to independence of Angola and Mozambique, the two other Portuguese territories in Africa.

Diplomatic sources said the insurgents objected to a statement by Mr. Soares on his arrival that there would be a referendum on the independence issue in Portuguese Guinea.

They said this already had been held by the insurgents themselves last year in territory under their control and had shown an overwhelming majority in favor of independence.

Antonio de Almeida Santos, Portuguese Minister for Overseas Territories, arrived early today

from Angola and took part in today's talks.

Portuguese sources said he probably will stay to head the Lisbon government delegation if Mr. Soares returns home.

Angela Davis Rally

LUANDA, Angola, May 27 (UPI).—Authorities today banned all public demonstrations in an attempt to defuse a potentially explosive racial crisis between

Portuguese Communists Try Pragmatism in New Regime

(Continued from Page 1) an end to the colonial wars, but has not come out for immediate independence for the African territories, as do the ultraleftist groups here.

While Mr. Cunhal served time

Walkout Halts Lisbon's Buses And Streetcars

LISBON, May 27 (UPI).—Transport workers struck for higher pay today, bringing Lisbon's double-decker buses and streetcars to a halt and temporarily stranding thousands of commuters.

Drivers and conductors walked off their jobs to express dissatisfaction with new minimum wages of \$300 escudos (\$132) a month introduced by the government Saturday. Their union demanded a minimum of 5,750 escudos (\$230), the same that was granted to subway workers last week.

The strike was Lisbon's first city transportation stoppage in almost half a century.

Meanwhile, industry sources said that about 10,000 workers were still on strike—about a fourth of the number of strikers last week. They included the transport workers, automobile workers, printers and chemical plant workers.

At the same time, secondary school students throughout the country refused to return to their classes. They are demanding an end to all examinations.

"For us, it is a question of death," he warns.

Naufel replied: "Can 2 million people live and be aggressive against 120 million people?"

At the Douma camp, Abi Matouk, a refugee

seven years, was brought in

to meet visiting journalists.

Charged with the responsibility for all the refugees from the province of Kuneitra is the provincial governor, Naf Naufel. Mr. Naufel is from Damascus, a branch secretary of the ruling Ba'ath Socialist party. He wears a well tailored suit and colorful tie and drives visitors around in his black Mercedes.

As he drove through the unpredictable traffic of

They were the victims, and have become the pawns, of the Arab-Israeli struggle.'

Damascus, he answered questions rapidly.

The American people do not understand the situation here, he said. The 65 Israel prisoners of war have received enormous attention in the "mass media," but the 170,000 refugees in the Golan Heights also are prisoners of war, he said. U.S. estimates put the figure at 115,000.

Israel as a State

For a half hour, driving from one camp to another, Mr. Naufel could not bring himself to suggest that he is prepared to accept the continued existence of Israel as a state, and UN Resolution 242 which assures that country's right to live within secure and recognized boundaries.

"Can there be secure borders anywhere in the world?" he asked.

Should Israel be permitted to exist?

"The answer to your question is another question," Mr.

"Nobody lost his temper."

Visiting Syria's 'Other POWs'

By Marilyn Berger

DAMASCUS (UPI).—The first thing that strikes you are the hundreds of beautiful children pressing in on you, wide-eyed with curiosity, wanting to touch this strange foreigner in their midst.

The next impression is of the women. The young ones, smooth skinned and slim, many of them also quite beautiful in their colorful scarves, most it seems carrying babies in their arms. The elderly, all in black with blue tattoos on their chins, come toward you gesturing with their hands. They are asking you to get their land back for them, the interpreter said.

For these, we are told, are the people of one of the refugee camps scattered around Damascus—the displaced survivors of the October, 1973, war in the Golan Heights, whose return to some of the richest farmland in Syria may depend on the outcome of the negotiations being conducted by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

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frictions with Egypt and the successful promotion of an influence achieved by Set Kissinger in arranging the Israel-Egyptian peace agreement in January.

The latest tack taken by Kissinger was read as a signal to assure that not be displaced totally by public frictions with Anwar Sadat, that is, to mend fences with Egypt that it is also increasing elsewhere as a hedge problem with Egypt.

The Soviet press gave a plan today for the G mission. But by sending Daniel Kissinger to the Middle East, Moscow is trying to do its best to reach an agreement between the Arab

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Robert Byrd Sees Senate Shift

Nixon's 'Defiance' Said to Add Grounds for Impeachment

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, May 27 (UPI)—Senate Democratic deputy Robert Byrd of West Virginia said yesterday that President Nixon's "defiance" of the Watergate prosecutor and House Judiciary Committee was the likelihood that he would be removed from office by the Senate.

Byrd, who told reporters he doubted that any of the Senate was to vote to convict the President, said he could not repeat his estimate now. "I think the Senate has probably hardened," he said on a television interview.

He cited the convictions of former Nixon aides of the Senate grand jury's report to the House Judiciary Committee and the President's apparent defense strategy.

Asked whether Mr. Nixon could be impeached and convicted simply for failure to provide evidence, Sen. Byrd commented, "I don't think that the House Judiciary Committee could get suckered into... dealing with this whole situation purely on the basis of contempt. I think the President and his lawyer would like to have that happen."

In another interview program, American Bar Association president Chesterfield Smith also took issue with Mr. Nixon's apparent defense strategy.

"The President has not been interested in expediting this (the Watergate investigation) in any way," Mr. Smith commented.

"It is clear to me that he has impeded it for reasons of his own, that I don't believe he has been thinking of himself as the chief enforcement officer of the nation. I think he is thinking of himself as somebody being investigated."

He said, "All men in this nation are subject to the rule of law. I've been shocked and annoyed that the White House doesn't clearly state that, 'Yes, I am subject to the rule of law. I'm not a king, I'm only a man elected by the people and when the Supreme Court decides that I have to do something, certainly I'm going to do it.'"

Mr. Smith's remarks followed a refusal Saturday by Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, to "get into" the question of whether the President intended to abide by his promise of last fall to obey a "definitive" ruling of the Supreme Court on the validity of subpoenas from Mr. Jaworski.

Cox on Transcripts

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 27 (UPI)—Former Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox said today that "it is a permissible inference" to draw from White House transcripts that the President participated in a conspiracy to obstruct justice.

"But like all inferences, you don't have to draw it," he told a news conference. He referred to the possibility that the President conditioned bush money for Watergate burglars in March 21, 1972, conversations.

"In all honesty, there is no signal on that tape that tends to incriminate the President," Rep. Charles Wiggins, D-La., said.

Rep. David Dennis, R-La., and Rep. Henry Smith, R-La., had insisted before listening to the tape last week that the Senate inquiry panel had no evidence implicating Mr. Nixon in the cover-up.

Three interviewed during memorial Day weekend, said he discussed the situation between Mr. and John Dean 3d, then-late House legal counsel, is definitive as to whether the President directly ordered a money payment to convict Watergate burglar Howard Jr.

"In all honesty, there is no signal on that tape that tends to incriminate the President," Rep. Charles Wiggins, D-La., said.

Rep. David Dennis, R-La., and Rep. Henry Smith, R-La., had insisted before listening to the tape last week that the Senate inquiry panel had no evidence implicating Mr. Nixon in the cover-up.

Now they say that the 21 talk, particularly Mr. Nixon's directive to Dean to "get rid of" a turning point, that it is clarified with investigation. The Senate committee is to resume its on Wednesday.

In course of the March 21, conversation, Mr. Nixon, Dean if he thought that had no choice but to meet demand for money. The national segment:

Nixon: "Would you agree that's the prime thing that can well better get that

: "Obviously, he ought to n some signal anyway."

Nixon: (Expletive deleted he tape transcript issued White House) get it. In that who is going to him? Colson? He is supposed to know

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Obituaries

Stewart Alsop, 60, Columnist, Analyzed U.S., World Affairs

WASHINGTON, May 27 (UPI)—Stewart Alsop, 60, the columnist and political writer, died yesterday at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., where he had been undergoing treatment for leukemia.

A prolific political writer, Mr. Alsop was a big, likable man whose best was Washington and the world.

He began his career as a reporter in 1943, when his brother Joseph, "the other writing Alsop" who was three years his senior, asked him to be his partner in writing a syndicated Washington column for The New York Herald Tribune.

For the next 12 years, their jointly bylined column "Mister of Fact" was carried by as many as 127 newspapers throughout the United States. Gathering information by telephone and personal interviews, they made regular visits to all parts of the globe, guided by the rule that they would never write about a country or its leaders until they had visited them first.

Rightists Gain
In Iceland Vote
On City Council

REYKJAVIK, May 27 (Reuters)—The rightist opposition Independence party increased its hold on Reykjavik yesterday by winning 57.8 percent of the votes cast in the municipal elections, giving it nine seats in the 15-member city council.

The Independence party received 43 percent of the vote and won eight seats in elections four years ago.

Party leader Geir Hallgrímsson said today: "This resounding victory means the end of the leftist regime" in the country.

The underlying reason [for the party's success] Mr. Hallgrímsson said, "is the great dissatisfaction with the leftist government that has ruled the country for three years. Thus, the national issues have been strongly brought into the scene."

CPL
Stewart AlsopUPI
Donald Crisp

Striking out on his own in 1952, Stewart Alsop became a contributing editor for national affairs for the Saturday Evening Post. After four years, he became the magazine's Washington editor, until its close in 1958, moving then to Newsweek, where his weekly column filled the last page.

Mr. Alsop told an interviewer in 1971 that he felt that his and his brother's "mind sets" were very much the same, except that "from the start I was dubious about the Vietnam war, while Joe wasn't. But once we made the decision I, too, felt we could not sneak out."

A third Alsop brother, John, a Republican, failed in several tries for the governorship of Connecticut. Their mother, the late Mrs. Corinne Alsop Cole, a niece of President Theodore Roosevelt and a cousin of both President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, founded the Connecticut League of Republican Women in 1917.

With the entrance of the United States into World War II, Stewart Alsop volunteered for the Army. Rejected for medical reasons, he went to England in 1942 and became a member of the 60th Regiment, King's Royal Rifle Corps. In 1944, he achieved the rank of captain.

Mr. Crisp was one of the

movies' finest and busiest character actors. He appeared in more than 400 films in a career spanning about 60 years, winning a supporting Oscar in 1941 for his work in "How Green Was My Valley."

His last film was "Pollyanna," in 1960.

Starting as a stage manager and singer in light operas, he broke into movies in New York after the turn of the century and came to Hollywood when films were in their infancy.

He directed battle scenes and appeared as an actor in D. W. Griffith's silent classic "Birth of a Nation" and later appeared in Griffith's "Broken Blossoms."

Mr. Crisp directed about 100 films during the silent days.

He was born in Abberfeldy, Scotland, the son of a country doctor. He left home at 19 to fight in the Boer War. Then he came to the United States and got his start, in show business.

Among his most successful directorial accomplishments were the silent films "Ramona," "The Mark of Zorro," with Douglas Fairbanks, and "Strega," with John Barrymore.

As an actor he played strong supporting roles in such films as "Wuthering Heights," "Leslie Come Home," "National Velvet" and "The Last Hurrah."

As a sideline, Mr. Crisp dabbled in finance and became a member of the advisory board of the Bank of America.

With his brother Joseph, in 1955, he wrote "We Accuse," a plea for governmental candor in dealing with the press.

Last year Mr. Alsop wrote "Stay of Execution, A Sort of Memoir" about his impending death from leukemia.

He wrote at the end of his book:

"A dying man needs to die as a sleepy man needs to sleep, and there comes a time when it is strong, as well as useless, to resist."

Donald Crisp

LOS ANGELES, May 27 (AP)—Donald Crisp, 93, an Academy Award-winning actor and one of the last surviving movie industry pioneers, died Saturday.

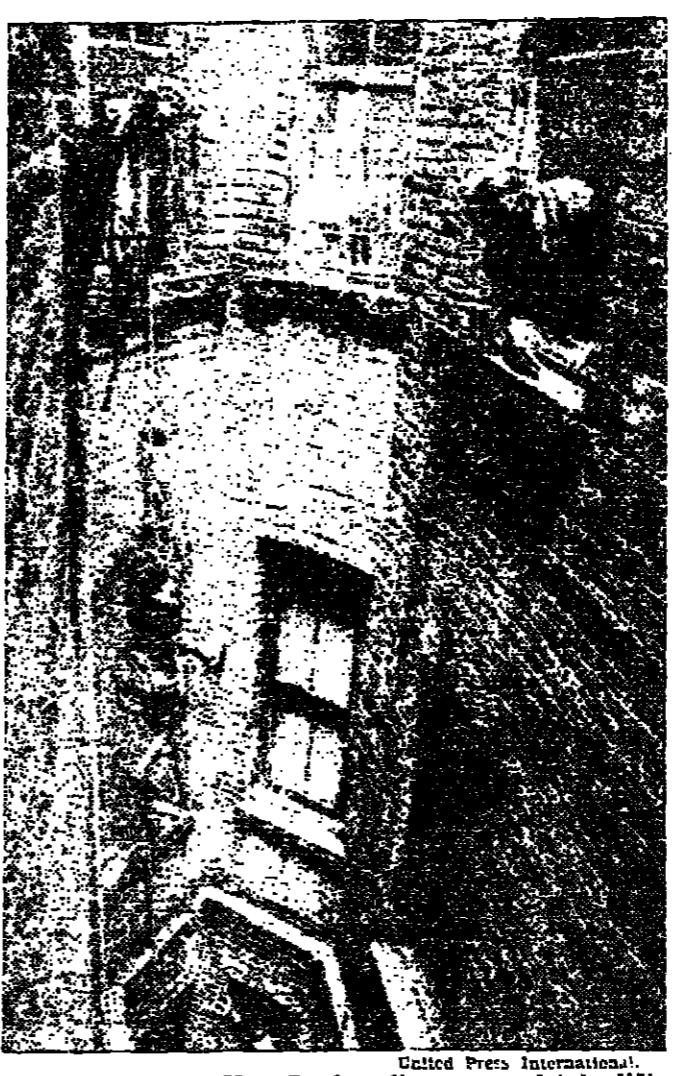
Mr. Crisp had suffered a series of strokes in recent years.

Mr. Crisp was one of the

Enrico Medi, May 27 (Reuters)—Enrico Medi, 68, Italian physicist and member of parliament, died here yesterday.

A former vice-president of the European Community's nuclear organization, Mr. Medi was also president and director of the Italian Geophysics Institute.

He held a seat in parliament for the Christian Democratic party and frequently appeared on television as a science expert.



UPI
3-STORY FALL—New York policemen assist in lifting a woman up an air shaft after she fell from a third-floor apartment window. A gust of wind blew her money from a table and as she tried to keep it from going out the window, she fell out too. Neighbors called police. She was not hurt, but what happened to the money was not reported.

NATO Shadows the Russian Fleet

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—The ton guided-missile cruiser, a 5,200-ton guided-missile destroyer and three 4,600-ton guided-missile destroyers and support ships, a navy spokesman said.

The destination of the Soviet fleet was unknown. The Soviet ships were first trailed by Norwegian forces and then by the Royal Air Force.

just begun and is still restricted to two classes of society. They are magazines like *Gambito* 16, which are not boudoirs with the censors and church-sponsored books reviews which are shipped by Spain's Roman Catholic hierarchy.

It was a survey by J. D. Edwards that produced the finding that about half of thousands of Spaniards questioned by them favored a dictatorship.

And it was an official church survey which reported that the strongest political sentiment in the Spanish clerical class.

4 Are Sentenced
For Thefts From
Papal Quarter

VATICAN CITY, May 27 (UPI)—A Vatican court convicted four former telephone company employees of stealing medals and coins from the private apartment of Pope Paul VI and sentenced them to terms ranging from a 25 lire (\$400) fine, to three years in jail. Defense lawyers filed an appeal.

The four may benefit from papal amnesty. Pope Paul VI on nations throughout the world to grant an amnesty to political and other prisoners in connection of the 1975 "holy year" the Pontiff was expected to visit his own advice should Vatican have any prisoners.

The prosecution said the medals and coins were taken from the Pope's apartment in 1968 and 1969 while he was in his summer residence of Cianciano Cansale, convicts received a three-year sentence. Giovanni Manupelli, also convicted of theft, was sentenced 14 months; Raffaele Salai given a nine-month suspended sentence for receiving goods, and Giovanni Cianciano was fined 250,000 lire for stolen goods.

In another poll, the newspaper *Informaciones* said nearly two-thirds of Spaniards questioned professed to take "no interest whatsoever" in politics, and only one in 20 was "very interested" in a field in which Spaniards do not have much voice anyway. The question mark behind such surveys in a one-party state is whether these questions are not being overly cautious.

Publication of such polls has

been stopped by the Spanish government.

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We envisage the ideal candidate to have the following profile:

- Experience preferably international in personnel matters;
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This challenging position offers an attractive remuneration. Interested candidates are invited to send their detailed application quoting Ref. 150 with an indication of required salary to:

Mr. A. C. Lindhout, Whitney Murray Ernst and Ernst, Rue de la Loi 28, Brussels, Belgium.

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A major U.S. manufacturer of chemicals, health products, and specialized equipment is seeking a Manager to coordinate and implement the corporate treasury and cash management programs in Europe. This position will report to the Assistant Treasury in the U.S. Corporate Headquarters. Activities in the areas of collection and disbursement procedures, banking relationships, currency exposures, and cash management forecasts will be carried out through the corporation's European subsidiaries and their banks. Eurocurrencies will be determined on the basis of the candidate's travel and other considerations. Some travel will be necessary.

Candidate should have 5-10 years' experience in International Finance, preferably with an industrial concern or bank, and must be fluent in English and French.

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If you fulfill these qualifications and feel you can lead vitality and innovation to this client-oriented position, please send your resume, including salary history, to: Box D 4.516, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Writer: Box D 4.519, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Opinion Polls Show Spaniards
Espouse Untraditional Ideas

MADRID, May 27 (UPI)—Pollsters have begun to tackle such taboos as sex and politics in Spain's closed society, coming up with results that have sometimes stunned their audience.

Some of the things that pollsters say they have found out about Spain in recent surveys:

• In a land that has been called a paradise for free enterprise, a majority would like to see key industries and banks nationalized.

• Spanish women—but not men—refuse to condemn abortion.

• A majority of Spain's priests under 40 years of age say they support leftist ideologies.

• In the field of sexual permissiveness—from extramarital relations to movie censorship—Spaniards are well ahead of traditional standards, but not as far as the rest of the Western world, the pollsters say.

Opinion of France

In the realm of politics, an opinion poll recently published in the liberal magazine *Gambito* 16 said Spain leans toward Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the head of state, than away from him—if it chooses to express any opinion at all.

The survey, conducted by pollster Leo Burnett's Spanish subsidiary, asked a large sampling of Spaniards whether they would like the present political situation to continue for another 30 years. The result, *Gambito* 16 reported, was 42.5 to 26 percent favorable, with 31.5 percent undecided.

In another poll, the newspaper *Informaciones* said nearly two-thirds of Spaniards questioned professed to take "no interest whatsoever" in politics, and only one in 20 was "very interested" in a field in which Spaniards do not have much voice anyway.

The question mark behind such surveys in a one-party state is whether these questions are not being overly cautious.

Publication of such polls has

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Nine Nations Held Eligible

Who Will Join the Nuclear Club After India?

By Drew Middleton
NEW YORK, May 27 (UPI)—It takes to make a recognizable nuclear weapon," a U.S. scientist said, "is about \$30 million, probably more in these inflationary times, a fairly advanced industrial base, a moderately high technological level and tight security."

Iran Reportedly Seeks Help in Developing Atom Industry

By James F. Clarity

should be approved as soon as possible on the basis of the U.S.-Soviet proposals."

Regarding negotiations for technological assistance from foreign countries, the Iranian sources said that nuclear-energy experts from abroad would be asked to help not only in the training of Iranian scientists and technicians, but also in determining the location of reactor sites. One of the possible sites was said to be near Bandar Abbas, a port city near the strait of Hormuz on the Persian Gulf.

One purpose of the nuclear plants, according to the shah, is to substitute nuclear energy for oil-generated power and to divert the use of oil to the petrochemical industry. In this way, it is said, Iran's industrial base will grow independently of oil, the deposits of which are expected to be exhausted in 30 to 50 years.

The sources noted that Iran has been discussing such assistance with several nations for months and that Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has repeatedly said his country planned to produce nuclear energy for peaceful uses. The sources would not disclose details of the discussions.

A spokesman for the shah said the ruler would have no comment on India's explosion of a nuclear device May 18.

The sources hinted that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India has told the shah of the delayed detonation of a nuclear device when she conferred with him two weeks ago. Iran and India agreed then that "contacts be made between atomic energy organizations in the two states to establish a basis for cooperation."

There have been several recent indications that Iran is accelerating its efforts for nuclear-energy production. In April, it created an autonomous Energy Agency and, just recently, it was announced that Mr. Adm. Oscar Armando Dulat, a former president of Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission had arrived in Tehran to act as adviser on atomic energy.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission chairman, Dixie Ray, was here last week for discussions with Iranian officials at the station of Tehran. Miss Ray was said to be expected to discuss Iran's plans for the development of a major nuclear-energy complex here. A subject of the talks will be the use of such energy industry, medicine, agriculture and desalination.

Iran's policy on disarmament of nuclear weapons is described in the Iran Almanac, a semi-annual compendium that includes statements of most of the shah's attitudes, as follows: "On the limitation of nuclear weapons, the imperial government of Iran believes that the issues will become more and more difficult as time passes, and, therefore, a universally acceptable agreement

gram—a chemical explosive device, extensive shielding and control equipment that is fairly elaborate but not beyond the capabilities of most industrial countries.

As a result, in nuclear following India's nuclear test May 16, there has been a flurry of intelligence activity seeking to answer the question: Who's next?

Nine possibilities were named on one list: Brazil, Canada, Japan, Australia, West Germany, Israel, Iran, Pakistan and Sweden.

Fourteen other countries have research reactors useful for training scientific personnel: Taiwan, Colombia, Zaire, Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland, Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines, Portugal, Turkey, Venezuela, Thailand and South Vietnam.

But there remain important political and strategic reasons why some of them may not yet push for their own nuclear ar-

Brazil, Japan, Canada and Australia are all linked by treaty with the United States, the West's foremost nuclear power. West Germany is forbidden the development of nuclear arms, although not their employment, in war, under the treaty which permitted its entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Sweden has a highly developed arms industry and technology. It has completed an extensive system of underground shelters against nuclear attack and the suppression in Western intelligence circles is that Sweden has the capability to "go nuclear" very quickly. However, Swedish policy is aggressively neutral. Any movement toward nuclear status would ring alarm bells in Moscow and above Stockholm into the unenlightened world of power politics it shuns.

Pakistan, at war with India three times since 1947, is in a strategic dilemma. It has one 13-year-old nuclear power plant and a certain amount of experience in the field. But its industrial and technological bases are rated as far below India's.

Israel's temptation is and has been great. It has the money, the base and the technology, although a nuclear program would strain an already weakened economy. But Israel is surrounded by Arab powers, most of whom are active or passive clients of the Soviet Union. Israel's entry into the nuclear club, many authorities there believe, would be followed by the installation of Soviet nuclear arms in adjacent Arab countries.

The dominant Christian Democratic party lost three of its 31 seats.

The Communists and a splinter Socialist group each lost one seat, dropping their representation to five seats each.

The coalition of Liberals and both wings of the Socialist party would have 36 seats in Parliament, four more than the needed majority.

Coalition Seen By Center, Left In Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, May 27 (AP)—

A center-left government has been elected to replace 50 years of center-right rule, official election results showed today.

Liberals' party leader Gaston Thorn, who was foreign minister in the previous government, was expected to head a coalition government of Liberals and Socialists to be named later this week.

About 206,000 persons of a total population of 345,000 voted yesterday. Voting is compulsory in Luxembourg.

Left-wing Socialists (Socialist Workers) added five seats to bring their total to 17 in the 50-seat parliament. The Liberals, who joined the Christian Democrats in the previous coalition government, increased their representation from 11 to 14 seats.

The dominant Christian Democratic party lost three of its 31 seats.

The Communists and a splinter Socialist group each lost one seat, dropping their representation to five seats each.

The coalition of Liberals and both wings of the Socialist party would have 36 seats in Parliament, four more than the needed majority.

News Analysis

Russia Given Few Options in China Dispute

By Stephens Broening

MOSCOW, May 27 (AP)—

Russia signs that the Soviet-Chinese dispute is building to a crisis point, the Russians find themselves with few options in action, and none of them promising.

This is the view of diplomats owing the unfolding confrontation between the two Communist giants over a border incident on which Moscow has staked its prestige.

The issue is the Chinese detention of a three-man Soviet helicopter crew. Moscow claims that craft strayed across the Chinese frontier on March 14 while on a mercy mission. China says Soviet crew was caught spying.

Instead of employing quiet diplomacy to obtain the crew's release, Moscow went public, and, doing so, committed its prestige.

The Soviet Foreign Minister warned the Chinese ambassador that Peking faced the "inevitable consequences" unless the crew were returned. Pravda cited the ministry's statement.

Korean War Precedent

Not only does China seem to be intent on complying with the Soviet demand, but Western diplomats that the Soviet aircrew would "probably" be tried for espionage. The Chinese cited as precedent the public trial of pilots captured in China during the Korean war. They were given long prison sentences.

What appears as furtherance that the Chinese are using a show trial, Western diplomats say there are reports the three Soviet officers are being put on public display in Chinese provincial cities to whip up anti-Soviet feeling.

The same kind of program was seen before the trial of the Korean aviators.

Western specialists concur that Soviet Union fears a public trial of the crew. They reason the Chinese would use the courtroom as a forum to illustrate the nature of the "threat to the north" and what it calls Soviet imperialistic

Western diplomats believe there is little the Soviet Union can do to prevent a trial, which decides on one, or to end on the threat of "inevitable consequences" without involving the West, wrecking the

available to the Soviet Union is an internal Soviet waterway used by Chinese boats to pass between the Amur and Ussuri Rivers during the summer dry season.

A Soviet note to China last week said that Moscow was ready "as before" to let Chinese vessels pass. A senior Chinese diplomat in Moscow said the note changed nothing of navigational procedures. However, Western diplomats said the note could have been intended as a warning that the Soviet Union may get tough when the dry season arrives. But it did not appear likely that China would yield because a few river boats were harassed.

Insisting that it could not negotiate seriously under armed threat, Peking refused concessions at the border talks and allowed the Soviet Union to suspend the talks last July.

Although some members of the Soviet armed forces establishment may be urging a military solution, Western diplomats feel that present Soviet leadership would see it as counterproductive to Moscow's global policy aims.

Trade between the two nations is so small that Soviet economic sanctions would be a minor annoyance. There is no substantial Chinese community in the U.S.S.R. that could be a vulnerable point. Action against Chinese installations would certainly bring reprisals against Soviet diplomats.

One of the few pressure points

available to the Soviet Union is and writing off anticipated economic gains from the capitalist world.

Because of a deliberate policy of reducing their dependence on the U.S.S.R., the Chinese find themselves able to defy mounting Soviet pressure.

The Russians already have the largest concentration of armed force on the face of the globe massed along the Chinese border. But this has not been able to produce a more conciliatory Chinese policy. The Soviet trial balloon in 1969 of a "surgeon strike" against China's nuclear installations also did not produce any noticeable effect.

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One of the few pressure points

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURT
Tel Aviv-Jaffa Civil Case, 1947/72
PLAINTIFF: RUBINSON & CO. Ltd.
Building Company Limited
Represented by: A. Hamburger & Co.
Law Office, 24 Ibn Gvirol Street, Tel
Aviv, Israel

DEFENDANT: Ltd. Joseph and others
SUMMONS

Stanley Lloyd Kaufman

Whereas Plaintiff filed an action against You in the Magistrate's Court of Tel Aviv, in each of specified cases, and the Magistrate, in accordance with the Court's P.R.C. you are requested to submit a Statement of Defense within 45 working days as from the date of the summons, and to appear in Court on the 10th day of June, 1974.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to submit a Statement of Defense but do not appear in Court on the day specified in this Summons, judgment will be given against you on the same day.

Failure to appear in Court on the date

of the hearing and this Summons

will be canceled.

The Magistrate's Court,
Tel Aviv, Israel.

INTERTRUST INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme

Notice of Annual General Meeting
of Shareholders, June 7, 1974.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Intertrust International Fund will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, June 7, 1974, for the purposes of:

a) Approval of the Balance Sheet of the Company as of December 31, 1973;

b) Approval of the Statement of Income and Expenses for the year ended December 31, 1973;

c) Discharge of the Board of Directors in office for the year ended December 31, 1973;

d) Discharge of the Statutory Auditor in office for the year ended December 31, 1973;

e) Others.

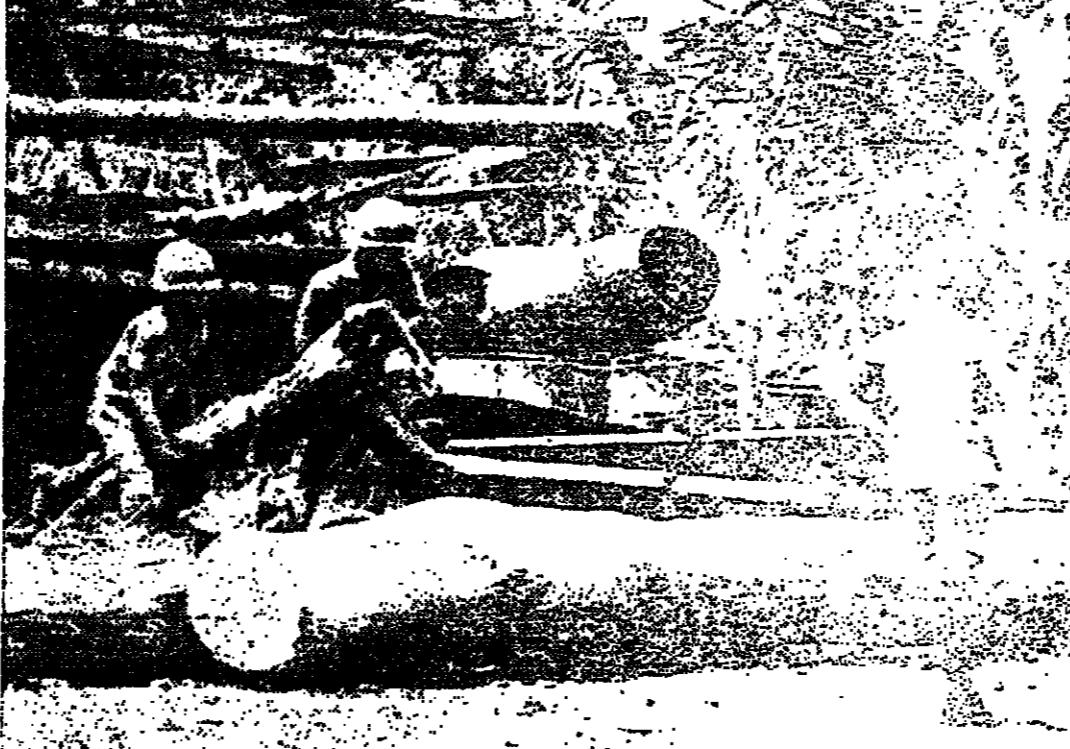
Holders of bearer shares or script for bearer shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting by producing at the meeting either their shares or script certificates or by depositing their shares or script with any Bank producing an appropriate certificate of deposit to the Corporation at the meeting.

Holders of registered shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting if they appear on the register as holders prior to the beginning of the meeting.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares present or represented at the meeting.

Copies of the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses and Report of the Statutory Auditor are available for inspection at the Company's registered office 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Intertrust International Fund.



ON THE RUN—Members of a South Vietnamese tank crew carry a wounded soldier to an ambulance during a mortar barrage by the Viet Cong at perimeter of Ben Cat.

Saigon Troops in 2d Bid to Retake Town

SAIGON, May 27 (AP)—Government rangers in the strategic corridor north of Saigon were trying for the second straight day today to retake a village overrun by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops on May 16.

Military officials said about 125 government soldiers yesterday crossed the Thi Tinh Bridge, about 1 1/2 miles from the village of An Dien, and tried to move toward the village. But they met heavy resistance from North Vietnamese forces firing from bunkers and withdrew to Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hieu, chief spokesman for the command, said 400 rangers advanced across the bridge again today and attacked the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong positions less than a mile from An Dien.

Lt. Col. Hieu said South Vietnamese bombers and artillery pounded Highway 4, the supply road that links Phnom Penh to the port of Kompong Som. Khmer Rouge insurgents hold 40 miles of the road.

On the political front, U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin urged

Close Thieu Aide
Reportedly Held
As Spy for Reds

SAIGON, May 27 (AP)—One

of President Nguyen Van Thieu's most trusted aides has been dismissed and placed under house arrest while authorities investigate his alleged links to a Communist espionage ring, government sources said today.

It was uncertain whether the aide, Nguyen Van Ngan, was the subject of a legitimate investigation or the victim of a power struggle within the government.

Some reports said that Mr. Ngan, Mr. Thieu's assistant for political affairs, is suspected of aiding the Viet Cong financially and arranging for them to obtain medical supplies.

Others said his dismissal resulted from a power struggle between two political factions, one led by Mr. Ngan and the other by Hoang Duc Nha, 32, the minister of information, who is Mr. Thieu's adopted nephew.

The only official announcement said Mr. Ngan's office was abolished for budgetary reasons. It was known, however, that his office was sealed and was guarded by security personnel.

Sources said Mr. Ngan's bank accounts and other holdings were frozen. He owns several businesses in Saigon.

The National Security Council met today to assess the impact of the case, the sources said.

Cosmos-656 Launched

MOSCOW, May 27 (Reuters)—

The Soviet Union today launched the 656th in its series of Cosmos satellites. No details of its mission were given.

North Vietnam to negotiate seriously with South Vietnam to stop fighting and to abide by the 16-month-old Paris cease-fire accord.

He said the "greatest possible spur" toward peace would be for the U.S. Congress to appropriate the full \$750 million requested for economic aid to Saigon for the next fiscal year.

This summer, he said, will permit the United States to bring Vietnam "economically" into militarily capable of defending itself with its own manpower and to choose its own government.

Mr. Martin spoke at a Memorial Day ceremony in which a "freedom tree" was planted on the grounds of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon honoring all American personnel killed, missing or captured in Vietnam.

Fighting in Cambodia

In Cambodia armistice sources reported violent fighting along Highway 4, the supply road that links Phnom Penh to the port of Kompong Som. Khmer Rouge insurgents hold 40 miles of the road.

Sources said 50 government soldiers were wounded when Khmer Rouge insurgents struck at the garrison at Kompong Srola, 30 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on the highway, with hundreds of 108-mm.

PROTESTS

Fighters of the Khmer Rouge, members of the Khmer Rouge, who have been fighting the government since 1970, have been fighting the government since 1970, and the Cambodian government has been fighting the Khmer Rouge since 1970.

There was a massive protest against the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh on May 26, 1970, and the Cambodian government has been fighting the Khmer Rouge since 1970.

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The Land and the People

Since before the turn of the century, many Americans have been brooding about the effect on their society of the change from a land of virtually limitless space to one marked off by fence posts and "no trespassing" signs. For some time now, the main continental bloc of states—the "Lower 48" as they are known in Alaska—has taken this situation for granted, and the worry is about proper utilization and the need for setting those warnings against trespass around the bits of wilderness that still remain. But areas south of the Rio Grande and north of the 49th parallel are feeling the pinch. The open land of North America, nearly half a millennium after Columbus first saw it, is at last running out.

The signs are obvious enough. Alaska, the last continental state to enter the Union, and the last to offer land for homesteading, has withdrawn its remaining 15 million acres of "open-to-entry" land. The Homestead Act of 1862 was the great symbol of opportunity in a world that still considered ownership of productive land as the chief goal of material effort. The homesteader's 160 acres, that he could win by farming at least 20 of them over a period of three years, did not actually play an important role in the winning of the West as its proponents hoped, because much Western land was actually granted to railroads and sold, or taken by squatters and speculators. But the sign was there. Now it has been taken down in its last outpost.

Canada is showing the symptoms of a relative land shortage in another way. On

tario has imposed heavy taxes on land purchases by nonresidents, and other provinces are considering ways to restrict foreigners seeking to buy Canadian lands. This is, to be sure, part of the new nationalism that is abroad from "sea unto the sea" under the maple-leaf flag, but the form the mood takes there ("A part of the heritage of Canadian birth is access to relatively plentiful land resources," as one official said in explaining the new approach) is indicative.

Mexico, too, where the official policy had been that there was enough land to support a population of 200 million, is now reacting to a population of 88 million (which is more than double the figure of 1950) by a cautious policy of "family planning." In Mexico the land itself is less a consideration than what it produces in the way of food, and what the economy can give in terms of housing, education and health services. But again Mexico's efforts to curb population fit the North American pattern.

In Asia and much of Africa—and densely populated if highly productive Europe—people are probably looking at the North American land "dilemma" with skepticism. The grainary of the world, where one can plunge into a forest a few miles from a metropolitan center, does not seem overutilized—not is it yet. But the old frontiers are gone, and that call Kipling's explorer heeded—"something lost behind the ranges"—will not be heard again in North America. The challenge now is the harder one: to use well and distribute fairly what the explorers found and the homesteaders helped to develop.

The Poppies of Anatolia

A totally unnecessary confrontation is brewing between the United States and Turkey; unless it can be talked out in terms of reason and good will, serious resentment could erupt to jeopardize Western security interests in the eastern Mediterranean.

The issue is the cultivation of poppies for opium, banned by the Turkish government since 1971 after lengthy discussions with the United States. Under nationalistic political pressures at home, the new Turkish government is giving serious consideration to lifting the ban. Against such a possibility, demands are being raised in Congress to suspend all economic aid to Turkey, a drastic move which could weaken the Turkish commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Both sides have a grievance in this complex misunderstanding. For American authorities the Turkish ban is central to the increasingly successful campaign against heroin addiction. UN and federal government drug enforcement authorities point to a dramatic decrease in the amount of illicit heroin reaching the streets of New York and other eastern seaboard cities; an estimated 80 percent of heroin formerly came from Turkey through the illicit "French connection" network. Though there are other potential sources of raw opium—particularly Southeast Asia—international efforts there have scored notable success in disrupting new illicit channels of supply.

From the Turkish point of view, however, the ban has been a deprivation for some, for others a provocation. Poppies are a traditional and legitimate crop for a small but real segment of Turkey's farm population.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Will Others Follow?

Soviet-American agreement on an underground test ban, as urged in the pending Senate Resolution 87 by Sen. Kennedy and 36 co-sponsors and reportedly favored by Moscow, would reinforce anti-proliferation efforts by the superpowers. So, too, would progress toward a second Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

But the urgent task, while these efforts proceed, is to discourage further nuclear explosions in India and other countries. The question is whether the Soviet Union will join in this effort. Moscow recently has shown more concern than in the past about the spread of nuclear weapons to the developing countries, but its chief anxiety now, as during the drafting of the Nonproliferation Treaty, concerns West Germany and, to a lesser extent, Japan. Although both are

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Selling Ambassadorial Posts
Why do they reproach Nixon for selling ambassadorial posts? Aren't there people who would sell themselves for a ministerial post? The abolition of purchasable offices would really make sense only if the venality of men also was abolished. This, alas, is

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 23, 1899

LONDON—A telegram from New York states that Rear Adm. Schley, interviewed on the probable outcome of the Hague Conference, said there is no reason why war should be done away with. "The world as it is at present could not do without it. War has its compensations and every liberal law we enjoy today was written with the sword. There will be no further wars only when the world is controlled and possessed by Great Britain and the United States."

Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1924

PARIS—Latin Quarter Notes—James Joyce, the author of "Ulysses," is leaving for the hospital tomorrow to undergo another operation on his eyes. His doctors say to be out in about 10 days. His book caused a fresh aggravation to sit in... Nathan Alon, son of the great Tunisian novelist, is now living in the country near Paris and is also hard at work on another novel... Patrick Tully has just arrived from Dublin. He is to do a portrait of James Joyce.



'Hit-and-Run'

Impeachment: Beware the Quagmire

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's flat statement that he will supply no White House tapes to the House impeachment inquiry, now or ever, has renewed talk of an alternative way to deal with the problem of evidence. That is for the House Judiciary Committee or the President to take the issue to the courts.

In a country accustomed to judges settling great issues, the idea of asking the courts to decide this conflict is superficially attractive. It becomes the more tempting as the special prosecutor's subpoena for trial evidence goes to the Supreme Court.

But it is a simplistic notion, and a dangerous one, to analogize the issue of evidence for an impeachment inquiry to the stuff of ordinary lawsuits. To bring this matter to the courts would risk subverting the fundamental nature and purpose of the impeachment process.

Obstacles

There are formidable technical obstacles to begin with, for one, a doubt that federal courts have or could be given jurisdiction over such a matter. Underneath the "technicalities" on the surface there is a deeper problem of law: judges would be asked to decide something very likely beyond the proper limits of their power—a "political question" in the Supreme Court's phrase.

Over the years the Supreme Court has refused to decide a large number of questions that it labeled "political" for example, after the U.S. Civil War on whether hostilities had terminated or whether a state had a "republican form of government." In the leading recent case defining "political questions," Baker v. Carr in 1962, the Court said they included issues "committed by the Constitution to another branch of government."

Impeachment has been cited by scholars—long before the current controversy—as an outstanding example of a matter committed by the very text of the Constitution to another branch of the federal government, not the judiciary, for decision. Article I says the House of Representatives "shall have the sole Power of Impeachment," and the Senate "the sole Power to try all Impeachments."

The reason that courts should and do refuse to entertain "political questions" can be indicated by an example in the impeachment context. Suppose that a president should be impeached by the House and convicted by the required two-thirds of the Senate—and then went to court to complain that the evidence was insufficient or the procedure faulty. Would the court have to wait for weeks and months through judicial decisions, uncertain who was president? The question must be resolved, and finally, by the process specified in the Constitution.

It will be argued that taking the issue of evidence to the judges would not bring them all the other aspects of impeachment. But that is highly doubtful.

If the courts were going to pass on the House Judiciary Committee's subpoena, the President's counsel would undoubtedly argue that it asked for material not relevant to an impeachable offense. The courts would then find themselves exploring the various question of what an im-

peachable offense is—and so on, endlessly.

It would be a legal quagmire. The case could go on for months. If in the end the Supreme Court held that it was not competent to decide the issue, that result might well leave Congress and the country frustrated and dispirited over the whole business.

But the real issue is not time or complexity. It is responsibility.

Many congressmen would probably love to pass this burden on to the courts, to relax and say with all piety that they can do nothing while the issue is before the judiciary. But the whole point of the impeachment process, its place in the U.S. system of constitutional politics, is that it is the duty of Congress. If Congress ducks this responsibility, we shall have no hope at

all of restoring the balance of powers that was meant to be our safety.

That is why the question of the House committee's right to the evidence is a fair test of our seriousness—Congress's and the country's. And it is really such an easy question.

Many presidents have said that Congress is entitled to all evidence for an impeachment; none before Richard Nixon ever suggested the contrary. Nor can anyone who opens his eyes have any doubt that what Nixon is doing now is simply continuing the Watergate cover-up. He is flagrantly, provocatively contemptuous of the House. If members of Congress cannot understand that, and deal with it as the constitutional offense it is, they will finally have forfeited the country's respect—and their own.

Blood and Money

Now if there were only the British government to deal with, that view might not constitute a fallacy at all. In the end, the patience for fortitude of the British people would run out. We would not be willing to go on financing, with blood and money alike, the apparently hopeless task of persuading oil and water to mix. Not all that many years ago, when Cyprus was struggling for the right to control its own destiny, a British cabinet minister was unsure enough to say that Cyprus could "never" be self-governing. Short-

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Why Today's Movies Are About Men

By Bob Thomas
S. ANGELES. (AP)—"Paul Newman and Robert Redford are the greatest romantic team," Bogart and Bacall. But today cracked at the Academy ceremony this spring, said: "Well, maybe they're not as nice—but they're prettier." And that's right. Male companionship is a more prominent theme in movies today than male-female relationships. Reynolds left starred in one of the most examples, "Deliverance," which four men cantered down to reassess their manhood. "The Sting," which got the as the best film of 1973, reflected the trend. Newman and Redford played a couple of pulling off a con game with zest of teen-agers. Their male companion was a warmed-over hooker.

The two stars also had success with the 1969 "Butch" and the Sundance Kid," which they shot their way into a baggage car as a pair of male desperados. Katherine as Sundance's woman, went part of the way.

The Reasons
a "boy-meets-boy" or buddy movie has become the most significant trend in the film industry. The reasons are financial, and perhaps psychological, as come first. Such films as "Butch Cassidy," "Midnight Cowboy," "M.A.S.H.," "They," "The Odd Couple," "The Deliverance" and others on male relationships have enormously successful box offices. They are notorious for repeat success.

The money-making stars' movie world are largely "Who are the big stars?" director Mark Robson, Newman, Steve McQueen, Redford, Dustin Hoffman, et al, try to get two of them, in.

Kathleen Nolan believes women are relegated to being victim of the whore" in films of the early militancy in women's movement. Miss a Screen Actors Guild vice-president and leader of the d's Women's Conference committee, observed: "We are suffering the backlash of the excesses women's lib in the 1960s. It is because of the intense fear of change, the fear of control on the part of the

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John Schaffner, who cast



PAUL NEWMAN

ROBERT REDFORD



STEVE MCQUEEN

DUSTIN HOFFMAN

McQueen and Hoffman in "Paper," commented: "Historically, most of the famous relationships—with notable exceptions like Cleopatra—have been between males. From a dramatic standpoint, it is easier to portray male relationships than male-female. It is tough to do a man-and-woman story today. Our morals and morality are changing so rapidly that it is tough to present

a relationship that would remain valid for a year and a half. This is how long it usually takes for a film project to reach the screen."

Hard to Find

Schaffner said he and most other film makers are constantly searching for good love stories and rarely find them. "Part of the reason may be the relatively small

success with the 1969 "Butch" and the Sundance Kid," which they shot their way into a baggage car as a pair of male desperados. Katherine as Sundance's woman, went part of the way.

The Reasons
a "boy-meets-boy" or buddy movie has become the most significant trend in the film industry.

The reasons are financial, and perhaps psychological, as come first. Such films as "Butch Cassidy," "Midnight Cowboy," "M.A.S.H.," "They," "The Odd Couple," "The Deliverance" and others on male relationships have enormously successful box offices. They are notorious for repeat success.

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ARTS AGENDA: Four 'Elektras' for Paris



Birgit Nilsson, who will sing the title role in "Elektra," in Paris.

The production of Strauss's "Elektra" jointly mounted by the Hamburg State Opera and the Paris Opera will have its first Paris performances on May 30 and June 3, 7 and 12, with Karl Böhm conducting and a cast headed by Birgit Nilsson, Leonie Rysanek, Christa Ludwig, Richard Casals and Tom Krause. The staging is by August Everding and the sets and costumes by Andrej Majewski.

The Smith College Chamber Singers will make their 10th European tour since 1961, when the group was founded by Iva Dee Bhatti, the director, beginning June 7 in Athens and ending with concerts July 4 and 7 at Sainte-Beuve Church in Paris. Tour concerts include the St. Martin's Bagiles in Venice on June 16; Lausanne (June 18) and Neuchâtel (June 21) in Switzerland; the International Choral Concert Series in Neuss, West Germany, on June 26; Mainz (June 29) and Brussels (July 1) in Belgium; Chartres Cathedral July 3.

The Luxembourg Museum in 1974 is the title under which a number of paintings representing the official art of the Second Empire are being brought together for the first time for an exhibition that will run from June 1 to Nov. 18 at the Grand Palais in Paris. The show is intended to offer a panorama of the work of artists whose paintings could be seen at the Musée du Luxembourg, new acquisitions at the time when the Impressionists were mounting their first group exhibition.

Two major exhibitions are scheduled to run from June 15 to Aug. 18 at the Tate Gallery in London. "Stubbs and Wedgwood" marks the 250th anniversary of the birth of George Stubbs, whose paintings in enamel on Wedgwood plaques are an important part of his output; all the works commissioned from Stubbs by Josiah Wedgwood in 1780 will be seen together for the first time since the 18th century, and the exhibition also will show the importance of the potter's role in the joint enterprise. "The Late Richard Dadd" will include nearly all the works so far traced of the artist (1817-1856) who continued to work through the confinement for the criminally insane in which he spent most of his life.

A series of spring and summer dance seasons is scheduled for the Sadler's Wells Theatre in London, including the Ballet Gallego, Galician folk dance and music ensemble from Spain (May 28-June 8); the Toronto Dance Theater, which will give two programs in its second visit to London (June 25-July 6); the Dance Theater of Harlem (Aug. 5, for three weeks) and the Bat Dor Dance Company of Israel (Aug. 26 for two weeks). In addition, the theater is presenting, from June 10 to 15, the Ceremonies of the Mevlevi, otherwise known as the Whirling Dervishes, a calligraphic master, and hand-

carved replicas of the cartoonist's and poet official's weapon of excellence—the nib and penholder. The ensembles look like passports to Kafkaland.

in 1851, will be given its first British stage performances June 19, 21, and 22 by the Keynsham's Wells Theatre in London. Stark Robinson will conduct, Tom Hawkes will stage the work, and Alan Barrett is the designer.

The final new stagings of the Frankfurt Opera season will be

of Schoenberg's "Erwartung" with Anja Silja in the single role, and Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle" with Ingrid Wixell and Janis Martin as Bluebeard and Judith. The double bill is scheduled for two performances June 26 and 28 before the theater's summer recess. Christoph von Dohnanyi will conduct both operas, and the stagings and designs will be by Klaus Michael

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amsterdam	171	169	170	+1
Bank	100	99	100	+1
Carsten	170	169	170	+1
Kauff	170	169	170	+1
KHD	162.50	162.50	162.50	+1
Land	162.50	162.50	162.50	+1
Mennem	165.70	165.70	165.70	+1
Mellerga	227	226	227	+1
Opel	4100	4100	4100	+1
Rheinst	149	148	149	+1
RWE new	77.30	77.30	77.30	+1
new	30.70	30.70	30.70	+1
Siemens	228.70	228.70	228.70	+1
Thyssen	231.10	231.10	231.10	+1
Volkswagen	112.50	112.50	112.50	+1
Volvo	246	246	246	+1
Wester	105.30	105.30	105.30	+1
Winn	145	145	145	+1
Brussels	4900	4900	4900	+1
Arbed	2.500	2.500	2.500	+1
Brux-Land	2.500	2.500	2.500	+1
Brux-Des	2.500	2.500	2.500	+1
BSN	923	923	923	+1
Civ-Goy	1.410	1.410	1.410	+1
Citroen	2.100	2.100	2.100	+1
Cit-Large	172	172	172	+1
Fischer	200	200	200	+1
HofRoch	42	42	42	+1
Sumit	11.30	11.30	11.30	+1
Pk. Goya	3.400	3.400	3.400	+1
Soc. Gener	2.400	2.400	2.400	+1
CGE	337	337	337	+1
Soc. Suisse	1.425	1.425	1.425	+1
UIC-Ma	223	223	223	+1

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alitalia	500	498	500	+1
Alitalia	511.50	510	511.50	+1
Alitalia	510	508	510	+1
Alitalia	508	506	508	+1
Alitalia	506	504	506	+1
Alitalia	504	502	504	+1
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Alitalia	260	258	260	+1
Alitalia	258	256	258	+1
Alitalia	256	254	256	+1
Alitalia	254	252	254	+1
Alitalia	252	250</td		

Defeat Orioles Yankees Win Twice

YORK, May 27. (UPI) — The Yankees won two runs off starters and loser Doyle Alexander. After Jim Mason filed out, Francisco Gonzales walked and Elliott Maddox singled in a run. The Yankees advanced on Edrad Hendrick's passed ball and Gonzales scored on a grounder to short by Lou Piniella. Mason then singled home Maddox, stole second, and scored on Blomberg's single. Blomberg was sent home on Nettie's double to center.

The Orioles scored two runs in the second inning when Boog Powell and Hendrick each hit a solo homer off Dick Woodson. The Yankees came back in their half with one run when Blomberg and Nettie walked, Chris Chambliss singled, and Mason hit an RBI grounder to short.

Thurman Munson and Bill Sudakis each hit a two-run homer in the opener as the Yankees withstood a four-run Orioles rally in the ninth inning.

At 5, Angels 5

At Anaheim, Calif., Sal Bando's one-out sacrifice fly brought Bill North home with the winning run in the seventh inning as Oakland beat the Angels, 6-5. After California scored three times in the sixth inning to tie the game, 5-5, North opened the seventh with a single off loser Dave Sells. North stole second and was sacrificed to third by Bert Campaneris. Bando then sent a long fly to deep center.

Reds 4, Padres 1

At San Diego, Roger Nelson pitched his first complete game in more than a year, scattering six hits, as Cincinnati beat the Padres, 4-1. The right-hander, who evened his record at 3-3, last went the distance May 6, 1973.

Cincinnati made the most of seven hits with Pete Rose and Dave Concepcion collecting two apiece and each driving in a run.

Royals 4, White Sox 1

At Kansas City, John Mayberry and Jim Wohlfeld put a three-run fourth inning with run-scoring extrabase hits as the Royals scored a 4-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox and completed a sweep of their three-game series.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 100 at bats)

W L Pct. GB

Boston 23 20 .500 1 1/2

Montreal 20 17 .541 1 1/2

Baltimore 21 21 .500 1 1/2

Detroit 21 21 .500 1 1/2

Cleveland 22 22 .495 1 1/2

New York 23 23 .488 1

Seattle 23 23 .488 1

Minnesota 18 21 .473 3 1/2

Western Division

24 24 .500 0

Calif. 21 21 .513 1 1/2

Chicago 20 20 .500 1

California 22 22 .493 1 1/2

Texas 21 23 .477 1

Minnesota 18 21 .473 3 1/2

Sunday's Results

(Munday's results not included.)

New York 7, Baltimore 8, 8

Boston 7, Milwaukee 1

Detroit 2, Cleveland 1

Minnesota 6, Texas 1

Kansas City 4, Chicago 2

Calif. 6, California 2

Monday's Games

Chicago 2, N. Y. 2

Boston 2, Minnesota 2

Baltimore at Kansas City, 2

Detroit at Oakland

Cleveland at Texas, 2

Minnesota at California, 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Philadelphia 20 16 .568 1

Montreal 20 17 .541 1 1/2

St. Louis 22 22 .500 1

New York 20 24 .455 2

Chicago 20 24 .455 2

Philadelphia 14 25 .450 3

Western Division

22 15 .517 1

Cincinnati 23 18 .546 1

San Francisco 23 22 .543 1

Atlanta 22 22 .511 1

Houston 22 22 .511 1

St. Louis 13 32 .386 17

Sunday's Results

(Monday's games not included.)

St. Louis 7, Chicago 1

Montreal 5, Philadelphia 1

New York 5, Pittsburgh 3

Cincinnati 4, San Diego 2

Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2

Houston at Atlanta, rain

Monday's Games

Chicago 6, 8, San Diego 2

St. Louis 7, Los Angeles 2

Chicago 12, San Francisco 4

New York 7, Cincinnati 2

Houston at Montreal, 2

Red Sox 3, Twins 2

St. Louis 7, Boston 2

White Sox 5, Yankees 3

At New York, Pat Kelly's two-out single capped a three-run inning that carried the White Sox to a 5-3 victory over the Yankees. Kelly's hit with two out in the ninth inning and the Red Sox a 3-2 victory.

Twins had tied the score in the eighth inning on a Luis Gomez, a sacrifice

Carew and a single by

Yastrzemski.

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